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Kaycee Champion

University of Kentucky, kaycee.champion@uky.edu

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The Effect of Competition Presence on Relationship
Retention Decisions

Kaycee Champion

University of Kentucky

ABSTRACT

Relationships are connections between two or more people, which determine how they behave toward one another. Romantically speaking, relationships can become more complex. With the high levels of interference from people outside the relationship added to the personality traits of each individual within, romantic relationships may suffer or face difficulties over time. Mate retention behaviors are based on a variety of factors, but this study specifically focuses on the effects of threat perception in the presence of competition for females. By surveying females in a relationship, the information on attachment styles and threat perception was collected. By using a female data collector, the threat factor was tested as the collector was dressed in a “threatening” way for half of the surveys and dressed in a “non-threatening way” for the other half. Threat perception was measured by observing responses to questions about financial situations. This allowed for the assessment of how willing a woman would be to share money with her partner based on the presence of competition. It was hypothesized that a female surveyed would be more likely to share money with her partner if she found the data collector as a threat. Data was generated by surveying a wide range of respondents and asking a variety of questions regarding financial sharing habits, attachment style, and expected actions in response to given situations. When comparing the responses from the presence of both low and high threat levels, a conclusion can be drawn about an individual’s confidence within their relationship, as well as their spending and sharing habits. The experiment results show that females in relationships are unaffected by the competitive presence of another female when making monetary decisions regarding their partner.

Keywords: mate retention, threat perception, competition, attachment style, money

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The Effect of Competition Presence on Relationship Retention Decisions

People approach relationships differently and sometimes handle problems or make choices in ways that do not reflect those of their partners. The amount of energy a person invests in a relationship has to do with these choices, whether it's an investment of time, money, emotions, or effort. Attachment styles have a great impact on the life-span of a relationship. It is critical for these styles to complement each other in order for the relationship to be successful.

There are 4 attachment styles: secure, anxious-preoccupied, dismissive-avoidant, and fearful-avoidant. The attachment style of an individual reveals what they may seek in a relationship, as well as the amount of threat they may perceive from an individual outside the relationship. Attachment style impacts the entirety of the relationship as it determines what the individual values in the relationship and how he or she makes decisions regarding the relationship. Depending on the attachment style of the individual, the relationship may become less satisfactory for one or both people involved. If a partner is secure, they are likely to feel fulfilled within the relationship and less likely to sense threat from others of the same sex. Anxious preoccupied individuals seek relationships yet feel doubtful within them, leading to a "clingy" style of affection, always demanding attention from their partner. These individuals may be easily threatened by another of the same-sex regarding their relationship, especially if they feel they are receiving less attention from their partner due to another person. Dismissive avoidant is the attachment style assigned to those who feel their partner is unreliable within the relationship and claim they do not need their partner. People who are dismissive avoidant are often distant and independent, avoiding the discussion of emotions. Similarly, fearful avoidant individuals possess these same characteristics but with a high level of distrust of their partner. This style leads to feeling the need to be close to a partner, but becoming scared and untrusting

after obtaining that closeness. It is likely for individuals of the avoidant attachment styles to sense threat, as their self-esteem is often low, but not to act due to their desire to “avoid” the emotions. Fearful avoidant people expect the worst of the relationship, perceiving high threat from all outside individuals. Each of these styles are assessed in order to present reasoning behind females’ threat perception in the presence of competition. Although attachment styles are not explicitly identified for each respondent in the study, it has a large role in the background for each person and influences each individual’s responses to the survey questions. It is important to keep this in mind as the attachment style each person has impacts his or her overall approach to relationships and threats.

Relationships experience the effects of outside influences, which can be detrimental. For most couples, if conflicting attachment styles exist, these outside factors may have a greater impact. Other people of the same sex could cause issues between the individuals in the relationship due to threat perception. Threat is perceived differently among people depending on their own self-confidence or confidence within their romantic relationship (Gere et al, 2013). It is expected that one who is satisfied and confident in their romantic relationship will not feel threatened by another person, but those who may not have a high confidence level may carry a sense of fear that another person may steal or gain the attention of their significant other. This is extremely common and discussed openly among females and is also a main focus in this study (Holden, 2016). Although most studies have measured the effects on men’s behaviors, this study observes female behaviors.

One’s self-esteem can change over time as a result of positive or negative feedback from others. External opinions impact not only self-confidence, but also relationship behavior, especially when influenced by competition. If an individual becomes uncertain of him or herself,

he or she may carry this outlook into a romantic relationship, leading to distrust of a partner or negative thoughts about the relationship as a whole (Holden, 2016). The survey questions address the subconscious thoughts of the respondent in the presence of high or low competition based on the principle of threat perception and confidence in relationships.

Females are much less likely to act on their aggression toward another female through physical contact, but rather through attitudes and psychological actions such as verbal argument or other non-physical or indirect aggressions (Krems et al, 2016). For example, when competing for the acquisition of a mate, instead of initiating a physical altercation with another female, a woman is more likely to show greater attentiveness to or show generosity toward the mate in order to deter the individual from giving attention to the other female (Krems et al, 2016). This same principle applies when a female is in a relationship; the woman will likely do nice things for their partner in order to retain them and prevent them from possibly choosing to find another mate. This study addresses this concept by testing the likeliness of a female to give more or less money to her partner than herself in the presence of competition.

Specifically, the influence of threat on an individual was analyzed through monetary based questions presented in the survey. Individuals were to decide how much money they would be willing to share/give to their partner in specific situations. The responses were assessed based on the high/low competition presence to determine potential correlation. As mentioned previously, it is expected that a female in the presence of high competition may feel threatened in her relationship or self-confidence and elect to share/give more money to their significant other in an effort to retain them. This was the ultimate goal of the study: determining how females make monetary decisions when faced with high or low competition and how mate retention efforts become—or do not become--prevalent in the process. Researchers have mostly addressed

the male side of mate retention, but little study has been done on female mate retention efforts and behaviors (Buss and Shackelford, 2007). Mate retention values were not assessed in this study, but other factors that contribute to them were. For example, by defining how much of an impact the physical presence of an attractive or unattractive individual of the same sex has on one's decisions involving their mate, we can measure the perception of threat the individual possesses.

When looking for a mate, both genders may seek financial stability in the relationship, but women prioritize this idea of financial security through their partner more. Love, sex, and money are known as the key factors in mate choice (Zheng et al., 2015). This study focuses on the influence of money, which can be considered to have the same impact on choice as the other two key factors. Due to the idea that a wealthier mate may be more appealing, the study assumes the concept that a mate will be more likely to stay in a relationship if he or she receives gifts from or shares with his or her partner (Murray and Holmes, 2009). It can be said that money can be used as a key motivator in mate retention. Assuming that a man would be more likely to stay with a female if she gave him money provides the foundation for the monetary based questions (Zheng et al., 2015). By presenting these questions to a female in the presence of competition, it is expected that the woman will give more money to their significant other in the presence of high competition due to the higher threat that may be perceived. Sharing or giving a larger amount of money to their partner causes the individual to feel more secure in the retention of their mate, assuming that the mate would choose to stay with them due to the amount of money rather than choose the competing female.

Procedure

All data collection took place on a college campus, targeting traditional and nontraditional college students. Respondents were approached only if they were a female and sitting alone, in order to avoid distractions from other persons and excessive questioning of the experimenter's purpose. The data collector also wanted to avoid others due to the idea that a male sitting with the respondent would most likely impact the answers given. Each respondent could only take the survey once and only in the direct presence of the data collector. A simple script was put in place for each interaction in order to ensure consistency and the most accurate replication of the interaction possible. Questions from the respondent were avoided by giving a vague description of what the survey was for so that the respondent would remain unaware of the study. It was explained to be a simple survey for a psychology project on relationships in order to deter the respondent from asking more questions as they were faced with personal, thought-provoking questions within the survey.

In terms of the data collector's appearance, the outfit and overall look of the individual was representative of each end of the spectrum, threatening or nonthreatening. The threatening appearance was presented by the collector having nicely and neatly styled hair, natural looking makeup, and the exposure of legs and arms through wearing a fitted sports tank top and shorts. This displayed an attractive appearance that may be attractive to potential partners, but threatening to the respondent. It is believed that society finds the exposure of skin, especially shoulders and legs to be more sexually appealing (Haselton et al, 2007). Therefore, it was expected that the attention of males would be drawn to the experimenter and females would, as a result of the attention directed toward another female, become jealous or feel threatened. On the other end of the spectrum, the non-threatening appearance included the opposite of what was

considered to be “threatening.” The experimenter wore a messier hairstyle, no make-up, and baggy sweatpants paired with a plain, loose fitting t-shirt. This outfit was meant to appear unattractive to potential partners and unthreatening to other females. Each outfit displayed the same color scheme on top and bottom; neutral gray and black colors.

By randomly approaching females who were sitting alone, the experimenter efficiently collected the most appropriate data for analysis. Depending on the way the experimenter was dressed, threatening or non-threatening, they would select low or high competition before giving the survey to the selected respondent. Shortcuts were placed within the survey to avoid spending time surveying individuals who were not in a relationship, as data from those in a relationship was necessary for the research. When interacting with a respondent, the approach was consistent. The data collector maintained a neutral expression, body language, and tone. This ensured that the appearance would be the only difference between the two “styles” of data collection. Each time she approached a potential respondent, the data collector would make her appearance fully visible so that the individual would be able to register the amount of threat perceived during the interaction. After the respondent agreed to take the survey, the data collector sat or stood directly across from the respondent. After the conclusion of the survey, the respondent returned the tablet to the data collector. The data collector would then simply and neutrally thank the respondent for their time and walk away to find the next respondent. This same process was repeated until the necessary sample size of 62 individuals in a current relationship were surveyed.

METHOD

In order to collect the appropriate data, a series of questions analyzing the respondent’s subconscious threat perception were asked via digital survey. A touch screen tablet was used for

easy mobility and simplicity in survey presentation and data collection. Before beginning the survey, the experimenter would choose low or high competition, depending on the appearance they were presenting during that data collection period. As respondents within a relationship were the focus of this experiment, a more in-depth and longer version of the survey was created for them. After the initial selection of the level of seriousness in their current relationship, the questions that followed were displayed based on their answer regarding their relationship status. Those who answered that they were not in a relationship were directed to a single set of relationship questions before their survey concluded. Individuals who answered that they were in a relationship, no matter the level of seriousness, were directed to an in-depth survey containing various questions to assess their mate retention style and threat perception behaviors. The first section of this survey assessed how serious the individual was in their current relationship, as well as how satisfied they were. The individuals were also asked to indicate their current level of interest in dating someone new, whether they were currently in a relationship or not. This ultimately assessed the standing and general feeling each respondent possessed toward their current relationship, for those who answered that they were in a relationship. This helped determine whether the respondent would be likely to feel threatened or not.

The survey then transitioned into monetary based questions to assess the individual's willingness to share money with their partner. This revealed their level of threat perception and mate retention efforts through financial situations. The respondents were also asked how they would react in specific situations regarding their relationship and other people. This was presented in order to assess the attachment style of each respondent. The survey next transitioned into questions regarding how they believe they are perceived by members of the opposite sex

that are not their partner in order to determine self-confidence and desirability levels. The survey presented a few demographic questions to conclude.

Measures

The survey consisted of 29 questions. 60 respondents in a relationship were surveyed. People who were not in a relationship also completed the survey but their data was not relevant to the study. The seriousness and satisfaction levels within the relationship were measured on a scale from “Not in a relationship” to “Extremely Serious/Married” and “Very Dissatisfied” to “Very Satisfied,” respectively. The attachment style of the respondent was determined through a series of questions based on their expected situational actions. For example, the respondent was asked how likely they would be to check on their significant other if the individual knew their partner was in a situation where other females were involved. The respondent would answer on a scale from “very unlikely” to “very likely.” When the answers to these questions were examined, the attachment style their answers most fit would be assigned to them.

Additionally, the likeliness of their financial sharing habits was measured by how much money they would be willing to spend on their partner, share with their partner, etc. It was expected that each of the answers would be impacted by the presence of the low or high competition appearance of the data collector. Individuals were asked to select how they would most likely split \$100 with their partner, without 50/50 as a possibility. The rule that they would both get \$0 if the answers were not in agreement with their partner’s was also given. This created a sense of fear of losing money and expectation that their partner would accept or give the same amount as the respondent. The survey prompted the respondent with a series of questions to cover multiple ways of splitting the amount. For example, the first question stated that they could

give their partner \$60 and they would receive \$40. This presentation of options was repeated for giving \$80 to their partner, \$40 to their partner, and \$20 to their partner. The goal of these questions was to assess if the individual would be more likely to give their partner more money in the presence of the high competition in hopes of retaining their significant other.

The next section of the survey asked what the respondent would be most likely to do in a series of situations. Some situations included their significant other's interactions with other females and some asked about their division of time and attention among their friends and their significant other. For example, the respondent would be asked how likely they would be to become jealous if their significant other often mentioned another female. A scale from "Extremely Unlikely" to "Extremely Likely" was used in this measure. Other questions asked the respondent's likeliness to check in with their significant other or give up a night with friends in order to spend time with their partner. This allowed for the evaluation of the individual's attachment style within the relationship. Following this section of the survey, the respondent was asked about their personal beliefs of how they were perceived by persons of the opposite sex. By collecting data on how they perceived their personal level of desirability to other potential partners, the amount of self-confidence and opportunity to find another partner was found. Lastly, details regarding the amount of time they spend with their significant other in a week and demographics, including whether they lived with or had children with their significant other were collected.

RESULTS

Of the 119 individuals surveyed, 62 respondents were found to be in a current romantic relationship. Of the 62 respondents, only 17.7% were "somewhat serious" while 56.5% were

“very serious” and a little over 8% considered themselves to be “extremely serious/married.” The other rankings were “not at all serious” and “a little serious” with very small frequencies.

Although the seriousness level of the relationships varied, all responses relevant to the study were grouped as “in a relationship.”

By using IBM SPSS, a multivariate test was run to compare the independent variable “condition” (indicating low or high competition) with each of the dependent variables regarding monetary sharing decisions (dividing \$100 with partner, restaurant dinner spending, 2-person meal price, \$100 gift card, likeliness of giving significant other your credit/debit card, loaning significant other \$100).

How serious is your current romantic relationship?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not in a relationship	57	47.9	47.9	47.9
	Not at all serious	4	3.4	3.4	51.3
	A little serious	7	5.9	5.9	57.1
	Somewhat serious	11	9.2	9.2	66.4
	Very Serious	35	29.4	29.4	95.8
	Extremely Serious/Married	5	4.2	4.2	100.0
	Total	119	100.0	100.0	

The level of seriousness variable served as the covariate, relationship status served as the independent variable, and the monetary decision variables served as the tested dependents. The results show that with a p-value of 0.05, only one of the variables was significant. Relationship seriousness significantly impacted the likelihood to loan debit/credit card ($p=0.009$). The significance for the covariate (level of seriousness) is 0.001, proving very strong significance. This tells us that depending on the level of seriousness an individual ranks their relationship, the decision of loaning their debit/credit card to their significant other for a month is affected. Figure

1 shows the output ran to test significance of competition effect and figure 2 shows the output when the covariate level of seriousness was considered with the same variables.

Figure 1

Dependent Variables	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Give \$80, get \$20	9.347	1	9.347	1.929	0.17
Give \$60, get \$40	2.683	1	2.683	1.389	0.243
Give \$40, get \$60	1.937	1	1.937	0.472	0.495
Give \$20, get \$80	9.925	1	9.925	1.914	0.172
Dinner Spending	1494.271	1	1494.271	1.883	0.175
2-person meal option	2.587	1	2.587	1.571	0.215
\$100 gift card	0.773	1	0.773	0.376	0.542
Loan \$100	3.479	1	3.479	1.818	0.183
Loan debit/credit card	29.42	1	29.42	7.288	0.009

Figure 2

Dependent Variables	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Give \$80, get \$20	25.024	1	25.024	5.164	0.027

Give \$60, get \$40	31.204	1	31.204	16.151	0.00
Give \$40, get \$60	2.877	1	2.877	0.701	0.406
Give \$20, get \$80	3.078	1	3.078	0.594	0.444
Dinner Spending	1079.632	1	1079.632	1.361	0.248
2-person meal option	4.305	1	4.305	2.615	0.111
\$100 gift card	22.905	1	22.905	11.145	0.001
Loan \$100	58.457	1	58.457	30.551	0
Loan debit/credit card	50.925	1	50.925	12.616	0.001

A second test was run to compare the means of the variables for each competition level. There was a difference in the means for the level of competition regarding the variable of loaning debit/credit card to their partner. As mentioned previously, this variable is significant, therefore there is a difference in the means for each competition level. This shows that out of all variables testes, the variable for debit/credit card loaning is impacted by competition presence.

Figure 3

	Give \$80, get \$20	Give \$60, get \$40	Give \$40, get \$60	Give \$20, get \$80	Dinner spendin g	2- perso n meal option	\$100 gift card	Loa n \$100	Loan debit/credit card
Low Competition Mean	4.56	5.6	4.92	3.8	48.64	3.44	5.44	5.44	4.4
High Competition Mean	4.08	5.53	4.45	2.82	56.76	3.74	6.03	5.39	3.37

By compiling the frequencies of each response into bar graphs, it is easier to see how the respondents reacted to each monetary situation on scales of likeliness to give. On the extreme ends of the giving and keeping (receiving/giving \$80 or receiving/giving \$20), individuals were more inclined to not give the highest or lowest monetary amounts, but when looking at the data for the median amounts, they were more likely to give. This suggests that the respondents are not interested in dividing money unfairly, as they would rather split money equally with their partner.

Figure 4

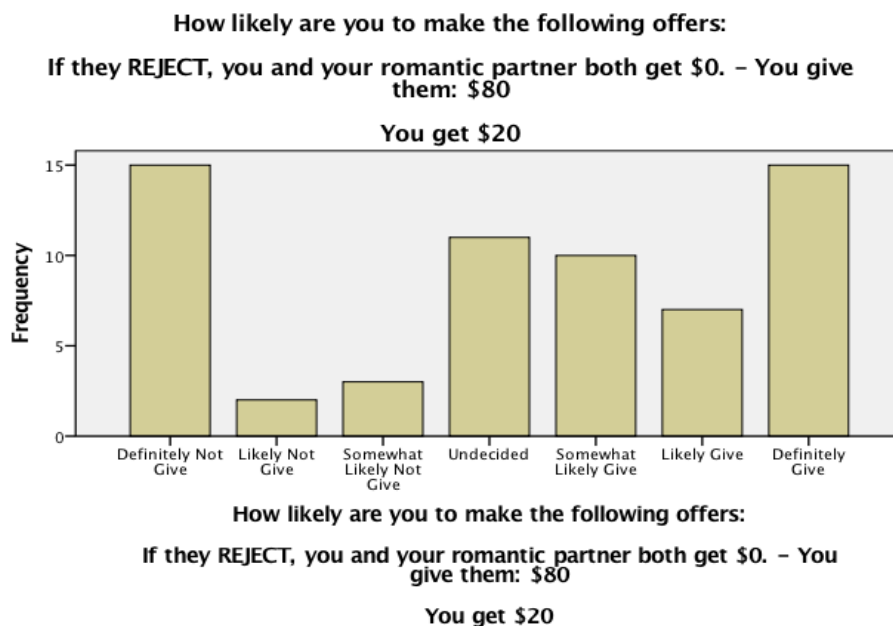


Figure 5

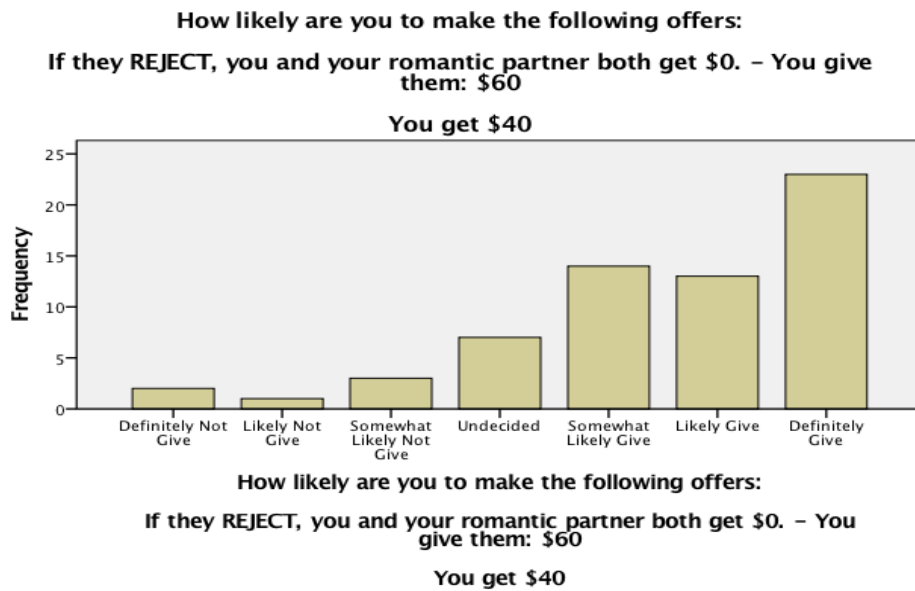


Figure 6

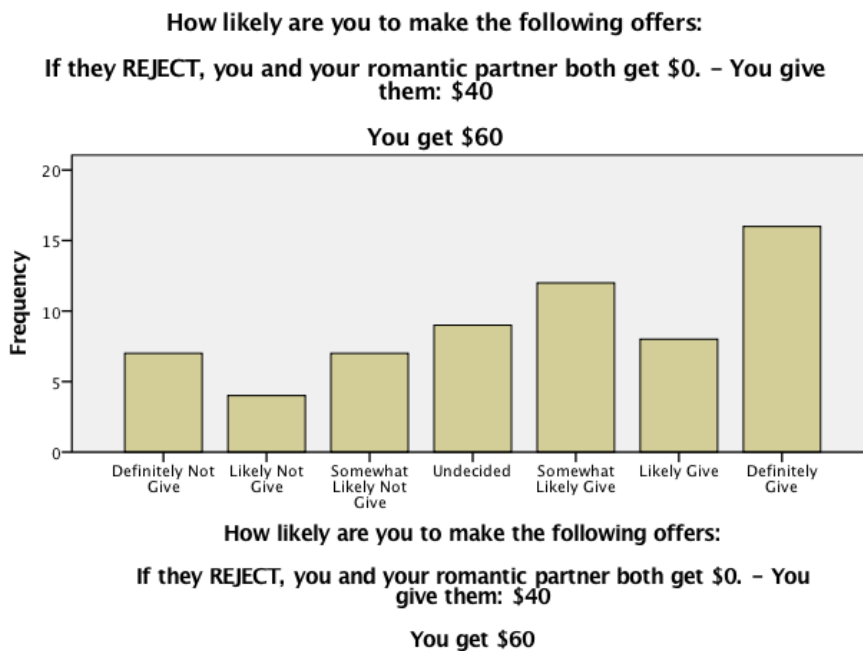
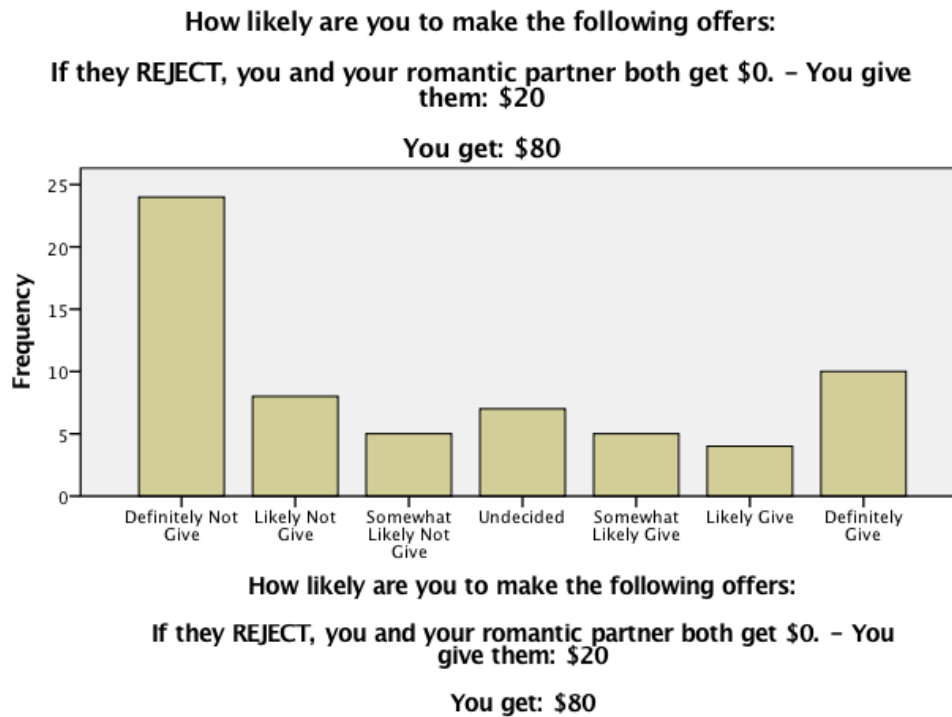


Figure 7

The data from the questions addressing meal spending while out at a restaurant reflected each other, staying in the mid-range spending between \$40 and \$60. Although the respondents do not tend to spend a large amount of money on a dinner outing with their partner, they were however inclined to spend or loan \$100 on their significant other alone. This is interesting when compared to the earlier findings of dividing up \$100 between the two. While the respondent was not likely to split the money with their partner so that their partner would receive \$80 and the respondent would receive \$20, they did rationalize that they would give their significant other \$100 and receive nothing in return.

Figure 8

Please consider the following scenario:

You and your romantic partner are headed out to a restaurant for dinner this weekend. The two of you go to dinner like this around once a month. How much do you feel is appropriate to spend for this particular dinner?

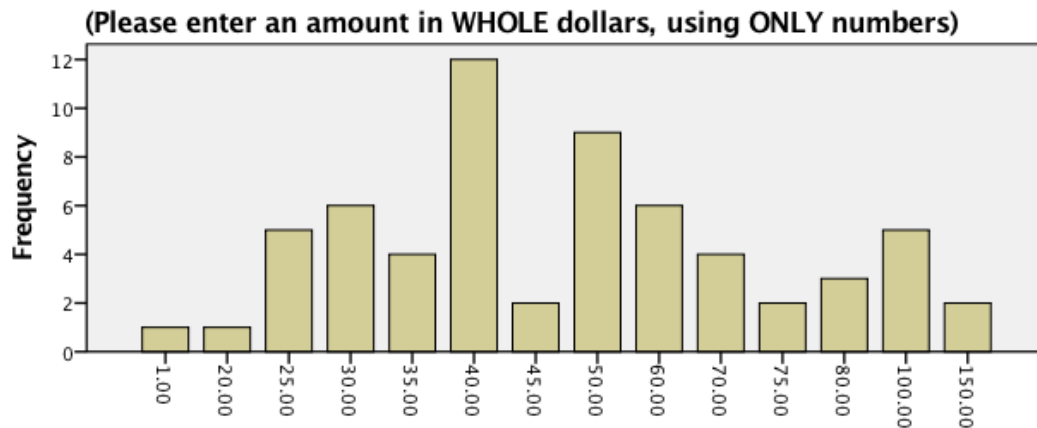
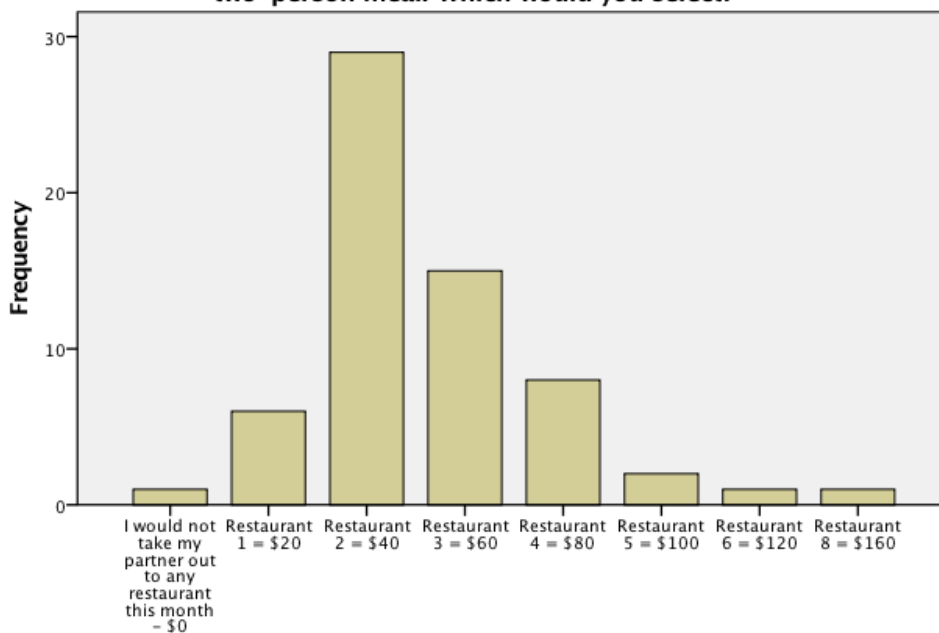
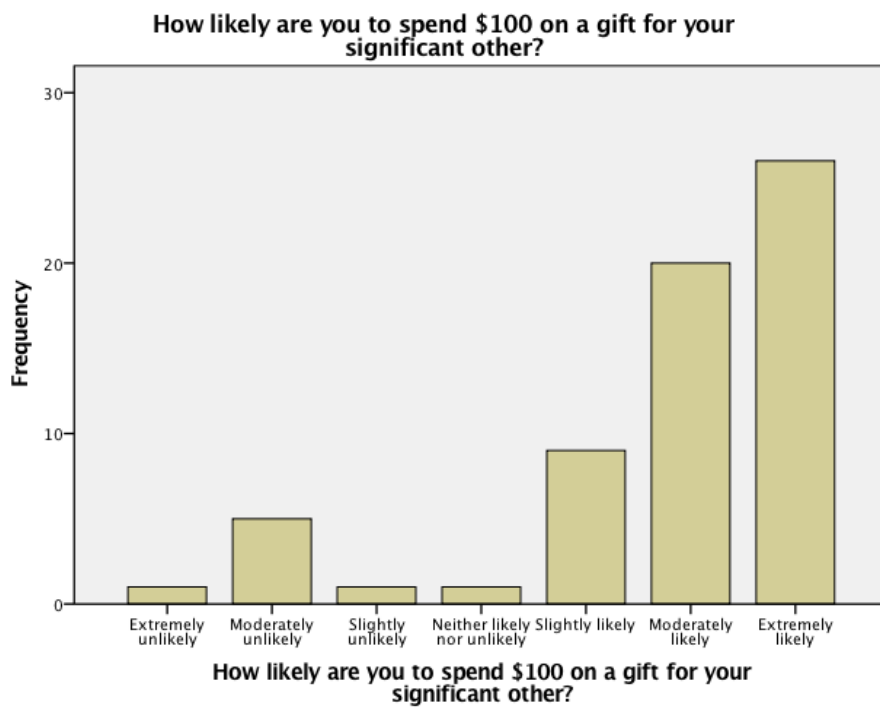
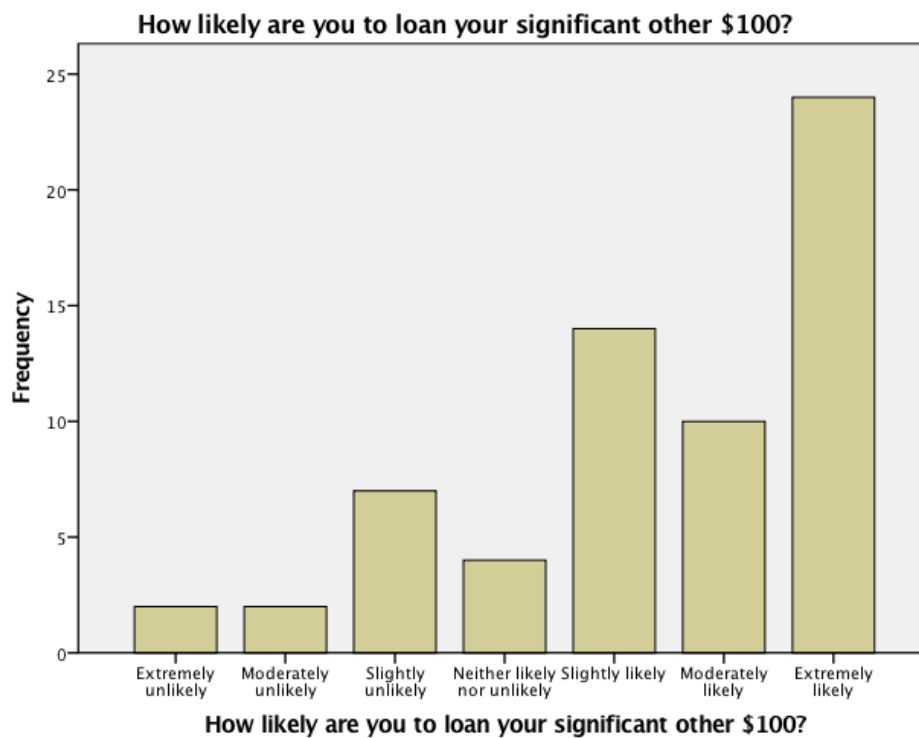


Figure 9

Below are several restaurant options with the average price (\$USD) for a two-person meal. Which would you select?

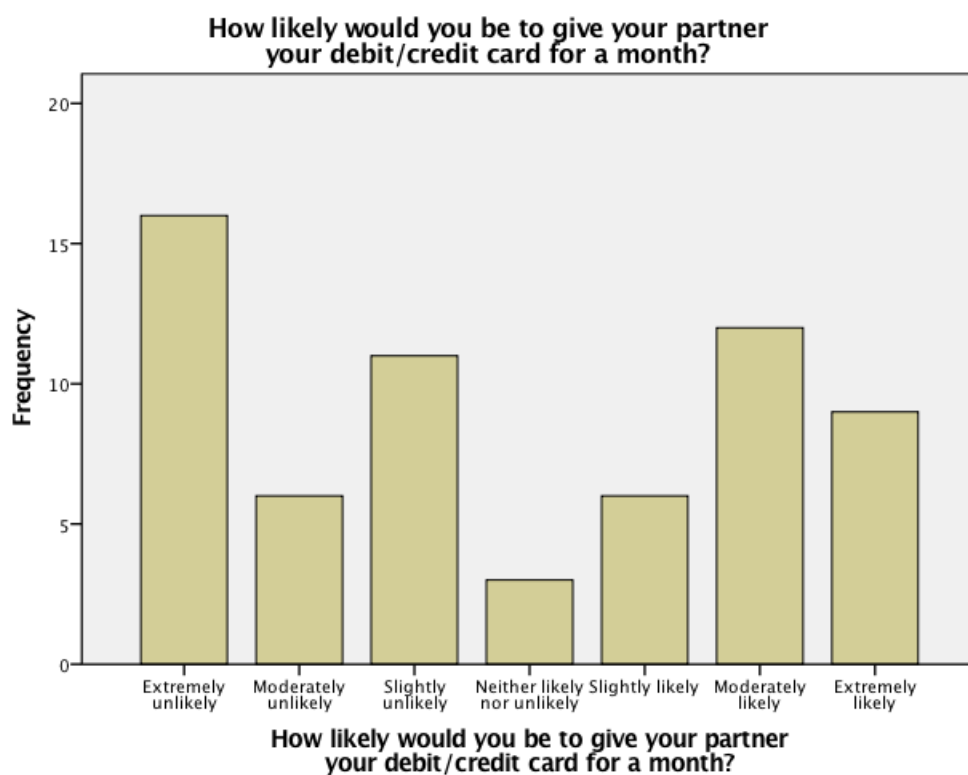


Below are several restaurant options with the average price (\$USD) for a two-person meal. Which would you select?

Figure 10**Figure 11**

Despite their likeliness to loan or give their partner \$100, the respondents expressed that it would be extremely unlikely for them to let their partner use their debit/credit card or a month. This suggests that the respondents are most willing to spend money on their partner if they have control over the spending, but would not trust their partner to make spending decisions with their money via debit/credit card. This was intensified in the presence of competition due to threat perception (high competition).

Figure 12



DISCUSSION

According to the findings in this study, the presence of competition does have an effect on the monetary sharing decisions of females when in the presence of competition. In the presence of high competition, there is a difference in money sharing behavior between a female and her partner. With the multivariate test run in SPSS, it was found that most of the p-values were greater than 0.5 meaning they were not significant to the outcome, but after adding a covariate “level of seriousness,” the variable of debit/credit card loaning had a significant p-value of 0.009. This tells us that among the 9 dependent variables used, the independent variable of competition had very little influence on any of them until the covariate of “seriousness” was factored in. When referencing figure 2, it is clear that there is very little difference in the means of the variables compared across competition levels, other than debit/credit card loaning.

These findings suggest that in the presence of high competition, a female will not make the same monetary sharing decisions as if she were in the presence of low competition. The perception of competition was expected to impact the dependent variables based on the idea that a female will be more likely to share a larger amount of money or choose to spend more money with their significant other in order to retain them. It is understood that an individual will be more likely to remain in a relationship if they are receiving more money or financial security from their partner. The data collected confirms these beliefs, as the presence of another female seems to impact these decisions. The results show that the females surveyed are more likely to share a larger amount of money with their romantic partner than keep more money for themselves, no matter what level of threat that may or may not exist. The findings regarding spending habits on a significant other reflect this same pattern until analyzing the debit/credit card loan variable. Therefore, females are likely to share with their partner in order to retain

them, but do not trust their partner when not given control over the amount of money their partner receives. This suggests that the respondent felt a level of threat that caused them to react in a more non-generous way. It is as though they considered that their significant other may use the money from the debit/credit card to spend on another female, or someone other than the respondent.

If a larger sample had been surveyed, the results may have proven to be even more significant. Assuming that the study could be repeated with all of the same factors, it would not be expected that a large difference in the findings would be present, but depending on the number of respondents in the study, it is possible that there could be a difference in the results. If the results were significant after testing the same dependent variables against the independent variables, this would suggest that females are influenced by competition presence when presented with monetary decisions.

In reference to figures 3 through 11, we see that spending decisions vary. Although respondents preferred to split \$100 equally, they would still willingly give their partner \$100 and receive nothing in return. This suggests that no matter what competition is present, females will choose to share money fairly with their significant other and will still choose to be generous when giving money to their partner. Therefore, even if the female did not perceive the data collector as a threat, they would be extremely likely to give their partner money.

CONCLUSION

People perceive threat and respond to competition in different ways. This study assessed the factors that impact reactions to perceived competitive threat. It was hypothesized that the presence of competition would impact the survey participants' decision making process and the

data proved to be significant for one of the dependent variables examined. Therefore, it can be concluded that when making monetary decisions within a relationship, females are likely to be influenced by female competition presence. Females are likely to give money to their significant other, regardless of the level of perceived threat from another female as long as they have control of the amount given. When considering an unknown amount of potential spending, such as with a debit/credit card, respondents were not likely to loan their card to their partner. The presence of competition directly influenced the respondents in making this monetary decision.

Appendix A

Data Collector Survey Script

Data Collector: Would you mind taking a quick survey?

If RESPONDENT questions purpose of survey – It is for a psychology project.

Data Collector: *(After survey concludes)* Thank you for participating.

Appendix B

Effect of Competition Presence on Relationship Retention Decisions

Start of Block: Experimenter Response Block

Q36 Experimenter: please indicate condition

☐ low competition (1)

☐ high competition (2)

End of Block: Experimenter Response Block

Start of Block: Routing Block

Q44 How serious is your current romantic relationship?

- ☐ Not in a relationship (1)
- ☐ Not at all serious (2)
- ☐ A little serious (3)
- ☐ Somewhat serious (4)
- ☐ Very Serious (5)
- ☐ Extremely Serious/Married (6)

Page Break

Q46 Please indicate your current level of interest in dating someone new.

- ☐ Not at all Interested = 1 (1)
- ☐ 2 (2)
- ☐ 3 (3)
- ☐ 4 (4)
- ☐ 5 (5)
- ☐ 6 (6)
- ☐ Extremely Interested = 7 (7)

Page Break



Q48 Within your current relationship, how satisfied are you?

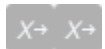
- ☐ Very Dissatisfied (1)
- ☐ Dissatisfied (2)
- ☐ Somewhat Dissatisfied (3)
- ☐ Neutral (4)
- ☐ Somewhat Satisfied (5)
- ☐ Satisfied (6)
- ☐ Very Satisfied (7)

End of Block: Routing Block

Start of Block: Ultimatum DVs

Q54 Imagine that you and your romantic partner are playing a game. In this game, **you and your partner receive \$100** that can be split between the two of you, but only if both of you can agree on an amount.

You are allowed to divide the money between you and your partner however **you want**. However, if they **reject your allocation, neither person gets ANY money. Everyone gets \$0.**



Ultimatum How likely are you to make the following offers:

If they REJECT, you and your romantic partner both get \$0.

	1 = Definitely Not Give (1)	2 (2)	3 (3)	4 = Undecided (4)	5 (5)	6 (6)	7 = Definitely Give (7)
You give them: \$80 You get \$20 (Ult5_1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You give them: \$60 You get \$40 (Ult5_2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You give them: \$40 You get \$60 (Ult5_3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You give them: \$20 You get \$80 (Ult5_4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

End of Block: Ultimatum DVs

Start of Block: Restaurant Spending DVs



Q38 Please consider the following scenario:

You and your romantic partner are headed out to a restaurant for dinner this weekend. The two of you go to dinner like this around once a month. How much do you feel is appropriate to spend for this particular dinner?

(Please enter an amount in WHOLE dollars, using ONLY numbers)



Q40 Below are several restaurant options with the average price (\$USD) for a two-person meal. Which would you select?

- ☐ I would not take my partner out to any restaurant this month - \$0 (1)
- ☐ Restaurant 1 = \$20 (2)
- ☐ Restaurant 2 = \$40 (3)
- ☐ Restaurant 3 = \$60 (4)
- ☐ Restaurant 4 = \$80 (5)
- ☐ Restaurant 5 = \$100 (6)
- ☐ Restaurant 6 = \$120 (7)
- ☐ Restaurant 7 = \$140 (8)
- ☐ Restaurant 8 = \$160 (9)
- ☐ Restaurant 9 = \$180 (10)
- ☐ Restaurant 10 = \$200 (11)
- ☐ I would choose a more expensive restaurant than any of these listed - \$200+ (12)

End of Block: Restaurant Spending DVs

Start of Block: Financial DVs

Q10 How likely are you to spend \$100 on a gift for your significant other?

- ☐ Extremely unlikely (1)
 - ☐ Moderately unlikely (2)
 - ☐ Slightly unlikely (3)
 - ☐ Neither likely nor unlikely (4)
 - ☐ Slightly likely (5)
 - ☐ Moderately likely (6)
 - ☐ Extremely likely (7)
-

Q55 How likely are you to loan your significant other \$100?

- ☐ Extremely unlikely (1)
 - ☐ Moderately unlikely (2)
 - ☐ Slightly unlikely (3)
 - ☐ Neither likely nor unlikely (4)
 - ☐ Slightly likely (5)
 - ☐ Moderately likely (6)
 - ☐ Extremely likely (7)
-

Q12 How likely would you be to give your partner your debit/credit card for a month?

- ☐ Extremely unlikely (1)
- ☐ Moderately unlikely (2)
- ☐ Slightly unlikely (3)
- ☐ Neither likely nor unlikely (4)
- ☐ Slightly likely (5)
- ☐ Moderately likely (6)
- ☐ Extremely likely (7)

End of Block: Financial DVs

Start of Block: Jealousy Likelihood Questions

Q19 How likely are you to check in with your partner if they are out with friends?

- ☐ Extremely unlikely (1)
 - ☐ Moderately unlikely (2)
 - ☐ Slightly unlikely (3)
 - ☐ Neither likely nor unlikely (4)
 - ☐ Slightly likely (5)
 - ☐ Moderately likely (6)
 - ☐ Extremely likely (7)
-

Q15 How likely are you to give up a night with your friends to spend time with your partner?

- ☐ Extremely unlikely (1)
 - ☐ Moderately unlikely (2)
 - ☐ Slightly unlikely (3)
 - ☐ Neither likely nor unlikely (4)
 - ☐ Slightly likely (5)
 - ☐ Moderately likely (6)
 - ☐ Extremely likely (7)
-

Q16 How likely are you to become jealous if your partner often mentions another female?

- ☐ Extremely unlikely (1)
 - ☐ Moderately unlikely (2)
 - ☐ Slightly unlikely (3)
 - ☐ Neither likely nor unlikely (4)
 - ☐ Slightly likely (5)
 - ☐ Moderately likely (6)
 - ☐ Extremely likely (7)
-

Q17 How comfortable would you be if your partner were hanging out with your female friends without you being present?

- ☐ Extremely comfortable (1)
 - ☐ Moderately comfortable (2)
 - ☐ Slightly comfortable (3)
 - ☐ Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable (4)
 - ☐ Slightly uncomfortable (5)
 - ☐ Moderately uncomfortable (6)
 - ☐ Extremely uncomfortable (7)
-

Q23 How likely are you to ask your partner detailed questions about the time they had spent around other females?

- ☐ Extremely unlikely (1)
- ☐ Moderately unlikely (2)
- ☐ Slightly unlikely (3)
- ☐ Neither likely nor unlikely (4)
- ☐ Slightly likely (5)
- ☐ Moderately likely (6)
- ☐ Extremely likely (7)

End of Block: Jealousy Likelihood Questions

Start of Block: Default Question Block

Q1 How long have you been in your current relationship?

- ☐ Less than a year (1)
- ☐ 1-2 years (2)
- ☐ 2-5 years (3)
- ☐ More than 5 years (4)
-

Q24 How old are you?

Q27 Do you have children?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)
-

Display This Question:

If Do you have children? = Yes

Q28 Are your children biologically with your current partner?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)
-

Q30 Does your partner live with you?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)

Display This Question:

If Does your partner live with you? = No

Q30 Approximately how many hours per week, on average, do you spend with your partner?

- ☐ Less than 5 (1)
 - ☐ 5-10 (2)
 - ☐ 11-21 (3)
 - ☐ 22-32 (4)
 - ☐ More than 33 (5)
-

Q31 What year are you in school?

- ☐ Freshman (1)
- ☐ Sophomore (2)
- ☐ Junior (3)
- ☐ Senior (4)
- ☐ Graduate (5)

End of Block: Default Question Block

Start of Block: Mate Value Scales



Q50 Members of the opposite sex that I like tend to like me back.

- ☐ Strongly Disagree (1)
 - ☐ Disagree (2)
 - ☐ Somewhat Disagree (3)
 - ☐ Neither Agree nor Disagree (4)
 - ☐ Somewhat Agree (5)
 - ☐ Agree (6)
 - ☐ Strongly Agree (7)
-



Q52 Members of the opposite sex tend to notice me.

- ☐ Strongly Disagree (1)
 - ☐ Disagree (2)
 - ☐ Somewhat Disagree (3)
 - ☐ Neither Agree nor Disagree (4)
 - ☐ Somewhat Agree (5)
 - ☐ Agree (6)
 - ☐ Strongly Agree (7)
-



Q54 I receive many compliments from members of the opposite sex.

- ☐ Strongly Disagree (1)
 - ☐ Disagree (2)
 - ☐ Somewhat Disagree (3)
 - ☐ Neither Agree nor Disagree (4)
 - ☐ Somewhat Agree (5)
 - ☐ Agree (6)
 - ☐ Strongly Agree (7)
-



Q56 I receive sexual invitations from members of the opposite sex.

- ☐ Strongly Disagree (1)
 - ☐ Disagree (2)
 - ☐ Somewhat Disagree (3)
 - ☐ Neither Agree nor Disagree (4)
 - ☐ Somewhat Agree (5)
 - ☐ Agree (6)
 - ☐ Strongly Agree (7)
-



Q58 Members of the opposite sex are attracted to me.

- ☐ Strongly Disagree (1)
 - ☐ Disagree (2)
 - ☐ Somewhat Disagree (3)
 - ☐ Neither Agree nor Disagree (4)
 - ☐ Somewhat Agree (5)
 - ☐ Agree (6)
 - ☐ Strongly Agree (7)
-



Q60 I can have as many sexual partners as I choose.

- ☐ Strongly Disagree (1)
- ☐ Disagree (2)
- ☐ Somewhat Disagree (3)
- ☐ Neither Agree nor Disagree (4)
- ☐ Somewhat Agree (5)
- ☐ Agree (6)
- ☐ Strongly Agree (7)

End of Block: Mate Value Scales

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